TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

One three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year, $3 00.
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, $1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, 1863.

Judge Woodward and Foreigners.

In the proceedings of "the Convention of the Commonwealth of Penna., to propose amendments to the Constitution," setting at Harrisburg, on the 17th of November, 1837, we find, (proceedings and debates, Vol. V. p. 443,) "a motion was made by Mr. Magee of Perry county, that the Convention proceed at this time to the second reading and consideration of Resolution No. 48, in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as to prohibit the future emmigration into this State of free persons of color and fugitive slaves, from other States or territories."

"Mr. Thomas from Chester County, moved to amend the same by insert-between the words "of" and "free," in the third line, the word "foreigners."

Mr. Woodward, moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words, *"and that the said Committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to prevent any foreigner who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841 from acquiring the* RIGHT TO VOTE OR TO HOLD OFFICE *in this Commonwealth."*

The Chair decided that the amendment of the gentleman from Luzerne (Mr. Woodward,) could only be introduced by moving to strike out the amendment of the gentlemen from Chester county, and adding his own proposition to the original resolution."

Mr. Woodward stated that "he was under the impression that he could substitute his own proposition as an amendment to the amendment." Mr. Thomas, "with a view to enable the gentleman from Luzerne, to bring forward his proposition," withdrew his amendment; and the amendment of Mr. Woodward being then before the Convention,

Mr. Donnel of York county, said it seemed to him that the amendment of the gentleman from the county of Luzerne Mr. Woodward would be out of place if referred to a Committee, and that it was a matter for the action of the Convention."

Mr. Cox, of Somerset county, said he was not prepared, and he did not believe that the members of this convention were prepared, to give their sanction to such a proposition, as had been brought forward by the gentleman from Luzerne county (Mr. Woodward.) If this country was to be considered, as it had hitherto been considered, as an asylum for the persecuted and the oppressed of all nations —if the people of other countries choose to emigrate hither—to become the naturalized citizens of our State, willing to submit themselves to our laws and to stand forward in defence of our soil—if they become good citizens and intelligent and honest men; was it possible, he would ask, that any gentleman could rise in this body with a serious intention of offering a provision which should exclude them forever from holding office under this Commonwealth, or that he could seriously think of raising a committee to make any inquiry on the subject? Sir, said Mr. C. I trust not. I cannot believe it possible that any gentleman is serious in the introduction of such a proposition, or that he can flatter himself that it will meet with any countenance from this body. It is entirely repugnant to the genius and spirit of all our institutions. I trust that no such proscriptive system will be adopted here; nay, I feel sure that it will not. I will not do such injustice to the members of this convention, as to suppose that they can be brought to vote for its adoption. I entertain a better opinion of their intelligence and their liberality of principle. I trust that, in the United States of America, every man who behaves himself well, who is meritorious, intelligent and honest, will still continue to be entitled to the rewards of office, if he chooses to aspire to them; and I hope that the proposition of the gentleman from Luzerne, will be put down by a decided vote.

Mr. Woodward said, that he had not anticipated this morning that an opportunity would be presented to him to introduce this subject, to the notice of the convention; he was not, therefore, prepared at this time to say more than a very few words; although it was a subject, which had been on his mind for a long time past and had claimed his serious consideration.

I HAVE LONG FELT A DESIRE, said Mr. W., that SOMETHING should be done in relation to it—that the facts should be investigated, and that some proper and efficient measures should be adopted, if, upon that investigation it should turn out that measures of any kind were requisite.

Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living, the many political rights and privileges which I, in common with the people of the United States, are now enjoying; and it is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the very worst part of the population of those countries, that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges, and that, therefore, they do not know how to value them. I think that in thus conferring indiscriminately upon all, we are doing injury to our liberties and our institutions; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensibly necessary either for this body or some other body of this State or of the United States, to enquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from controlling our elections, and brow-beating our American citizens at the polls.

At the time the Constitution of the United States was formed it was necessary to promote emigration. The population of our country was wasted by a long war; and it was necessary to hold out inducements to foreigners to come here. But times have greatly changed within the last few years. The reason and the necessity for exchanging this indulgence to emigrants have ceased. Besides this, it is to be considered that there are other inducements in the climate, and in the natural advantages of the country to prevail upon them to come here, without adding to them the incentive of office. In expressing these sentiments, Mr. Chairman, I wish to be understood that I cherish no prejudice against foreigners, I entertain no feelings of unkindness towards them, from whatever part they may come, nor would I do anything which should have a tendency to proscribe them from coming. We have many very estimable men among them; and I do not propose in my amendment to take anything away from them. I merely wish that a committee should inquire, whether it is competent for us to introduce a provision into the constitution of the kind I have mentioned, to take effect after a certain date, so long, distant that all future emigrants may know what their privileges are to be, before they leave their own country. My proposition is not intended, nor will it operate, retrospectively; it affects no one nowhere, nor no one who may be on his way here. It looks exclusively to the future. What valid objection can there be to the inquiry. Why should we throw open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on our shores? Are these privileges of so little value, that we do not deem them worth protection or defence? Have they no claim upon our feelings —no claim upon our affections? Have they not been won in many a hard fought field? Are all the treasure and the blood which have been proved forth for the attainments of those privileges, to be regarded as nothing? Have they not been bequeathed to us by those who sacrificed all they had on earth to secure them? Are they not truly and emphatically our most precious legacy? And what claim have foreigners from any country—aye, sir, from any country, which is strong enough to justify us in prostituting our political privileges by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on any individual who may reside here for two or three years—become a naturalized citizen—and then command our offices? There are very many of these emigrants who know nothing of political privileges in their own country when they emigrate to this. The word is unknown to them, or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—that they have no knowledge of them—and, least of all, have they any knowledge of our people, our government, or our institutions. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. They have no sympathy in common with us; they have no gratifications to render them fit recipients of these high political privileges. If any of us choose to pass over to England, Ireland, or France, and to settle ourselves there, what do we gain by the change—I mean in a political point of view? Nothing; we lose all. We are not suffered to acquire any political privileges such as we bestow upon them. There is no reciprocity—the advantage is all on one side; and whatever we may give to them, we ourselves can acquire nothing of the kind? Why should this be so? Or, if the adoption of such a system was necessary at one time, why should it still be adhered to, when everything in the form of necessity has long since passed away? I can discover neither wisdom nor policy in so doing.

The idea, Mr. President, is simply this—I would afford to all foreigners who shall come to this country after the date of my amendment, protection in their person, their property, and all the natural rights which they could enjoy under any civilized or well ordered government. I would permit them to acquire wealth; to pursue objects of their own ambition; I would in short, allow them to become in all respects equal citizens with us, *except only in this one matter of political privileges.* All their natural and civil rights, should be amply guarantied and protected; and they should become citizens in common with us in relation to all objects, EXCEPT VOTING and HOLDING OFFICE. And do we not hold out sufficient inducements for foreignors to make this country their home, even if we take from them these political privileges? Surely, sir, we do—such, indeed, as no other nation upon earth can proffer.

But, Mr. President, it is not my design to enter into the discussion of this matter at the present time; and I owe an apology to the Convention for having said so much in regard to it. I HAVE A STRONG FEELING on the subject; though I confess that I entertain doubts whether this convention has the power to act. I am well aware of the nature of the provision in the Constitution of the United States, and which has been referred to by the gentleman from the county of Philadelphia, (Mr. Martin.) I would do nothing in contravention of that provision; I merely wish that the question should be referred to a committee, that they may inquire whether this convention has the power to act at all in the premises; and if it has the power, whether it be expedient to act. I am, however, surrounded by many valued friends whose opinions and judgment I appreciate; and it appears that they are unanimous in thinking that I should withdraw it. I, therefore, yield MY OWN JUDGMENT to their's, and, having explained MY VIEWS, I withdraw the amendment.

This is Mr. Woodward's proposition and the whole of his speech in favor of it, as found in Vol. 5, page 444, of the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention. These proceedings and debates were taken down by Secretaries and Reporters employed by the Convention, published in 13 volumes, and in both English and German, and of course at an expense of many thousand dollars, by the State, twenty-five years ago, and can be found in some library in every county town in this Commonwealth.

In 1852, fifteen years afterwards, when Mr. Woodward was a candidate for office, *and when he wanted votes*, he wrote, we are aware, for publication, a letter in which he makes a most lame and impotent effort to escape the odium of having introduced and advocated *a proposition to disfranchise foreigners.* He had far better have left it undone. Far better would it have been to have said, that what he did in the convention, was in the ardor and zeal of his earlier patriotism, and that (if such was really the case) his more mature reflection, had changed his views; "for honesty is the best policy." Instead of this, he denies that he was then in earnest; or that he meant, or intended what he then wrote and said! He does not deny, as he could not deny, that he offered the amendment; but he says in substance, that it was offered for another purpose than it expresses. But why, the inquiry must arise unbidden in every mind—why did he afterwards *advocate* it? Why did he make his speech in favor of it, and in favor of it in the very shape it was worded by himself? Even after it had been assailed, and scouted, and denounced by Mr. Cox of Somerset, he made *a long, earnest, and able speech in support of it.* And, by following the debate through, we find that he refused to take back anything, upon the demand of Mr. Cummon of Juniata, who denounced the speech "as one of the most exclusive and aristocratic arguments ever submitted to a republican assembly," —and "as a gross insult upon the Irish and other foreign population of this State"

Nor does Mr. Woodward deny, as he could not deny, that he made a speech "in explanation of his amendment;" but he says the speech printed in the book, was not submitted to him for revision, and "is not a fair report;"—He does not venture to state in what particulars. That would not do. He could not revise or correct it merely, so as to get rid of the sentiment and argument running through it. To do that he would have to expunge it. A report might be incorrect in some, or in many sentences, or expressions; but *the very 'warp and woof,' the spirit and argument of this entire speech, from beginning to end, is in the spirit and sentiment of his amendment, and in perfect keeping with it.* The attempted explanation does not, therefore, aid him, unless we could suppose that the speech is an entire fabrication; which no one could think for a moment, and which Mr. Woodward does not nor dare not allege. Indeed, it is impossible for any one to read the report of the proceedings as we print them, and as found in the book, without feeling and believing that Mr. Woodward, instead of playing the hypocrite, as he would sooner have us think, *was then honest and in earnest in offering and advocating his amendment*, whatever his views may be now. If he had candidly said so, and that he has since changed his views (if he has) we would have more reason to believe him in earnest and honest now. Some would believe him; though many would be likely to question the *sincerity* of such an avowal made by a candidate, at the time for popular suffrage. No one would expect Mr. Woodward, POLITICIAN as he is, to be "fervent" FOREIGNERS when he wants their votes!

[For the Globe.]

Many persons have attempted to justify negro slavery from scriptural precedent, but no two things on earth can be more unlike, both in *principle and practice.* Servitude among the Jews was always voluntary, or else inflicted as a judicial punishment. It was, in either circumstance, only temporary, and was in every case cancelled by gross ill usage. The civil and religious privileges of slaves in Judea, whether Hebrews or strangers, tho' different, were yet equally assured to them. The law of God assured to slaves equally with masters, a full participation in every religious and civil privilege belonging to their class. The state of servitude implied no personal degradation; but servants and freemen formed one social body, the members of which were continually interchanging.

The inhabitants of Palestine consisted, under the Jewish theocracy, of two classes of persons; who though equally under the protection of the civil law, and equally invited to the worship of the one true God, were yet totally distinct as to their political privileges and their religious observances.

The first were the *Hebrews;* under which term we comprehend all persons, either derived from the original stock of Israel, or engrafted into it by the rites of proselytism. These persons were the lords of the soil, and were alone eligible to the post of supreme rule, either in the State, Tribe, or City.

The second class were, *the strangers within the gates, or bondsmen, or bondservants*, for all these terms were alike applied to them. They were the remnants of the seven nations of the Canaanites and of the five lordships of the Philistines, whom Joshua conquered.

In every respect, excepting in circumstances arising from the distinction of the Hebrews being within the pale of the peculiar Jewish covenant, and being lords of the soil, they appear to have been perfectly equal. There was one law to the Hebrew and to the strangers within the gates. There were rich individuals of both societies, and there were poor members belonging to both. There were servants of each and masters of each. The bondsman and bondservant, or stranger within the gates, was simply so denominated from being subject in the single article of tribute, or furnishing a quota of service from which the Hebrew was free; and sojourning in a land in whose *soil* he could acquire no property. In every other respect, both classes were equally free; and individuals belonging to both were equally liable, from the same cause, to forfeit their liberty. The Hebrew might become a slave to the oppulent stranger, as well as the stranger to the oppulent Hebrew.

It is absolutely necessary to the understnding, of Jewish servitude, to bear in mind, that the distinction of *Hebrew*, and that of *bondsmen*, or *strangers within the gates*, implies no signification in the least analogous to free, in opposition to enslaved; but that it simply indicates lords of the soil, within the pale of the mosaic covenant—in contradistinction to tributaries without the pale of that peculiar covenant.

Purchased servitude amongst the Jews was either, like hired servitude, voluntary on the part of the servant, or else the deprivation of liberty was a punishment annexed by the Jewish Law to certain offences.

First, liberty was lost by a voluntary surrender. When a person in reduced circumstances or temporal difficulties, but of education and habits superior to the lower class, wished an occupation in which skill and fidelity might be expected, and consideration and participation in his former comforts might be retained, he sold himself voluntarily, either to one of his Hebrew brethren, or to one of the oppulent strangers within the gates. Both instances of such voluntary surrender are contemplated by the Mosaic Law (Lev. 25, 39—47, and Isaiah 50, 1.

Under this head we also include that of a father burthened with a large family of small children, and selling them, which he might do, till they were of age. Exod. 21, 7. A boy amongst the Jews is considered of age at thirteen, a girl at twelve; beyond that age the parent could not sell them.

Secondly, liberty was forfeited by a judicial sentence, inflicted under the following circumstances:—

Insolvent debtors were sold by their creditors to defray their own debts; (Matt. 18, 25;) or those of their parents, if maintained by them (Matt. 18, 25;) or if their parents being dead they inherited his property, (2 Kings 4, 1—7, and Isaiah, 50, 1.

Thieves, who had not wherewith to make full restitution, both of the thing, and also of the legal fine, which was in many cases quadruple its value, became by that means insolvent debtors and were sold by the magistrate. (Exod. 22, 4 1—3; and 1—3; also, 2 Sam. 12, 8.)

Thirdly, in case of war. If the garrison of a city, and its male inhabitants, had been destroyed by the Hebrews, they were bound to adopt the daughters of that city, unless Canaanites, into their households, as handmaidens. (Deut. 20, 14.)

Fourthly, Children whose mothers were slaves, remained so themselves till the sons were thirteen and the daughters twelve; when both children and mother were free. Thus masters were compelled to maintain and provide for their handmaidens and children, till they were of an age to maintain themselves. Children amongst the Hebrews always followed the mother's condition.

There was also another case in which slavery partook both of a judicial sentence and a voluntary choice. This was when persons had become slaves by a judicial sentence, or by birth, but, after their legal period of servitude expired, chose still to remain in the family which they in truth considered as their own. This in fact was the case with most Hebrew servants. Thus we trace Eleazar, the home-born slave of Abraham, for sixty years in his family. Again we hear of Abraham's three hundren and eighteen home-born servants who bore arms. All these persons would be by the Mosaic law, and must then probably have been, by custom, free at thirteen.

The acquisition of slaves by any other means than those above described, viz: voluntary choice or judicial sentence, was termed man-stealing. And under the Jewish law, man-stealing was punished by death; Jarchi says, by strangulation. This law applied equally to the man who stole a Hebrew, or a stranger and foreigner:—"If a man be found stealing any of his brethren of the children of Israel, and maketh merchandise of him, or selleth him, then that thief shall die; and thou shalt put away the evil from amongst you."—Deut. 24, 7. And again (Exod. 21, 16) "He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death." By the first of these laws, the stealing of a Hebrew, or using one unlawfully acquired, as a servant, which is meant by the expression "making merchandise," or the selling him, is visited by death. By the second, the same punishment is denounced on whoever not only steals any man, but even has in his possession a man originally stolen.

Accordingly, St. Paul includes menstealing in the catalogue of the most heinous and abominable crimes which can brutalize human nature.—1 Tim. 1, 9–10.

All slavery amongst the Jews was temporary. No Hebrew could be held in servitude for a longer period than until the return of the subbatical year, be that when it would: consequently, the very longest period for which slavery could be imposed upon a Hebrew was six years.—Deut. 15, 12–18. At the expiration of that time the master was not only to send out the slave free, but was not to send him away empty, but to furnish him liberally from his flock, his floor and his wine-press;—Deut. 15, 12–14; and if the slave was married when he entered his master's service, he went out with his wife and children—Exodus 21, 1–3.

If, however, the slave, at the end of six years, will not go away, because he loves his master and his house, and is comfortable there; (Deut. 15, 16–17) or if his master had given him a wife after he entered his service, and that the wife was not entitled to quit; the man, if he was attached to his wife, and did not wish to divorce, was to tell his master he did not wish to quit him; and they both went together before the spiritual elders of the place in which they resided; and the master, in their presence, bored the ear of the slave with an awl to the door-post; after which he was bound to serve his master forever; (Deut. 15, 16–17; Ex. 21, 5–6;) that is, as the Jewish expression is defined (Lev. 25, 10) until the next jubilee, when all the family was to go out free.—Lev. 25, 41.

Thus slavery under the Mosaic covenant was a highly benevolent institution, and consequently bears no resemblance to negro slavery, which has justly been styled "the sum of villainies." I have never seen or heard an argument drawn from Scripture in support of negro slavery, of which sound learning and criticism ought not to be ashamed. In my next I will testify what I have seen and know of negro slavery. WILBERFORCE.

Birmingham, Hunt. co., Sept. 2, 1863.

Our Army Correspondence.

Headquarters Twelfth Army Corps, August 28th, 1863.

GLOBE:—The enemies of the Government in the North begin to see the dawn of the day of restoration. Their eyes have opened in the early morn that precedes the rising sun of peace and unity, and it draws from them a reluctant acknowledgment of its dazzling brightness. Too brilliant, indeed, does it appear to be for their disordered vision. They already attempt to cast a shadow over the place where its light, so cheering to all but themselves, has fallen.

Their friends in the South are perhaps not much blinder, and may also soon perceive the inevitable waning of the rebellion, and the renewed glories that are to attend the *Union restored.* The bold front which they still assume must surely yield to the progress of events. Further disasters to their arms must speedily bring the same convictions to them that have in the North attended our past successes, among, not only the loyal, but those also who are the most bitter in their enmity to the interests of the country. There are already strong intimations from four of the rebel States of the breaking up of their hopes in the Confederacy, and as this dissolution continues, as the disintegration becomes more complete, we may look for separate action on the part of the States—each making an effort to secure peace on the best possible terms for itself.—But it is reasonable to suppose that in pursuing such a course, they will have considerations for none but themselves. Their object having been the destruction of the Union, we may predict that they will have but little concern for her honor in the conditions of their return.

There is a new question produced by this state of affairs. What part are the Copperheads to play in the work of reconstruction? They have labored with a vigor and a zeal which might have characterized the rebellion in its brighter days, always, however, restrained by the loyal influences which surrounded them. The result has been that they are a few days in advance of their Southern compeers in discovering that the Union is inseparable. They therefore take the lead in concocting terms of settlement. Having from the first played into the hands of the traitors, they show no inclination to desert them in their despairing hour. The last wail from one of the rebel organs is an appeal for foreign intervention, and a supplication to the "conservative masses of the North" to rise in "determined and successive opposition" to the Government. What are we to understand from this prayer that comes up from the heart of rebellion? By those to whom it is addressed it will not be unheeded, although they know how loudly it speaks of expiring energy. *Conservative* masses of the North! The Copperheads call themselves conservative. I thank the Richmond Whig for teaching me the meaning of that word. It is synonymous in the language of treason North, and of rebellion South. It means *opposition*, "determined and successive," to the Government.

Whether this appeal will undeceive the few adherents of that party, or whether the "masses of the North" will follow in the path proposed for them by the rebels, remains to be decided at the coming election. It is evident that traitors in arms look forward to the result with an interested and a jealous eye. They would regard the success of the Copperhead candidates as a victory for themselves and their unholy cause. They would see in it an inauguration of the *opposition* for which they have offered up their pitiful petitions. It would be an event which they would consider as off-setting, in a great degree, the otherwise irreparable defeat of Gettysburg, or Vicksburg, or even the more humiliating disaster that is impending over them, or perhaps, before this, has fallen upon them, at Charleston.

At the same time, there is another, looking in the same direction, who has perhaps less reason to fear the result, but who is no less vigilant. It is the Pennsylvania soldier. He has confidence in those who are to vote at the election. He believes in their determination and ability to save his fair State from the polluting tread of an administration, whose success is solicited by his enemies in the field. He entertains the hope that his earnest prayer will be heard over the sacrilegious supplications of the minions of treason. In the present Chief Magistrate he recognizes one who has been his friend through all the vicissitudes of a cruel war. He implicitly asks the re-election of ANDREW G. CURTIN.

M. S. L.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

[For the Globe.]

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.—No army which has ever been mustered, in ancient or modern days, for the purpose of conquest or for national defence, has suffered as much materially from desertions as has ours. In all countries and in all times have troops which enlisted for any period been compelled to serve out their time—unless sooner discharged; when found deserting they would be most strictly and summarily dealt with—death being the general punishment. But ever since our forces have been in the field the loathesome custom of deserting has been carried on. No efforts at arresting it have been attempted—or if it was attempted it was done in such a manner that no benefit could be derived therefrom. Fortunately, however, the War Department has looked into the wants of the army, and finding that it has been greatly reduced by so many desertions, have adopted the one great remedy—death; which heretofore has proved so beneficial in all the warlike campaigns of the world's history. Alas, for the Department, its measures in this respect have been put in operation too late. Hundreds have deserted from the different brigades, and it may with truth be said, that at least one-third of our once immense army has deserted. Thousands of soldiers, who had enlisted and afterwards deserted, have remained at home, living in apparent peace and security, while their brethren—whom they were sworn to assist in aiding the Government to put down this accursed rebellion—were battling against their foes, amid the groans of their wounded and dying comrades, with their own lives in the utmost jeopardy, not knowing what moment may come the deadly messenger to send their souls into eternity. Yes, while he (the deserter) knows such to be the case, he stays from the field, leaving his companions to struggle on, never deigning to raise his arm and boldly declare, "I will revenge my slaughtered comrades." He, perhaps, gets the papers, and after every battle, reads the list of the killed and wounded.—He finds that many of his old companions have bade adieu to this world, and that many more have received ghastly wounds, the marks of which they will carry with them to their graves. But what cares he? His name is not there. The melancholy thoughts which he passes in regret for the loss of his brave comrades are soon forgot, and he lives on with apparent unconcern, outwardly; but feeling within, a deep sense of remorse and fear. Such characters as these, especially those who desert through cowardice, should receive the scorn and contempt of the public; yea, be shamed back from whence they came.

There is great confidence to be placed in the adage, "It is never too late to mend." The policy now being exercised by the army, of strictly dealing with all deserters will prove of great benefit. It will prevent those who were previously desirous of leaving from transgressing the regulations which have been adopted, for fear of the consequence; and it will add considerably to the dread of him who has deserted the ranks. To enforce the fulfillment of regulations such as these will soon cause the soldier to know and do his duty more earnestly, and increase his attachment to, and create an inclination for, a soldier's life.—When such becomes the case our army will be possessed with a new vigor, the discipline will ascend to a higher standard, and deeds of warlike daring and courage will be enumerated which the pen of the historian has never yet revealed, nor the mind of man conceived. UNION.

THERE are hundreds of ways in which a man may be disloyal. He may speak against the Government, he may write against the Government; he may inculcate resistance to its authority by precept and by example; he may endeavor to depreciate its financial credit; he may screen and protect its enemies; he may be disloyal by silence as well as by speech; he may occupy a responsible public position, and, by refusing to throw the weight and influence of that position in favor of the Government, may be as truly disloyal as though he should openly contend that the dissolution of the Union is proper, and that the States should be allowed to go peaceably; he may be disloyal by sustaining partisan organizations at a time when the country needs the services of all its citizens; he may be disloyal by endeavoring to disfranchise the soldiers, or by endeavoring to create a feeling of prejudice against citizens of foreign birth. These are a few of the many ways in which a man may show himself disloyal. There is but one way in which a man can show himself to be loyal—by supporting unconditionally the Government which protects him, and maintaining the supremacy of the laws enacted for its preservation.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR SENATOR.

George W. Householder, of Bedford.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,

DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.

For Prothonotary,

WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.

For Register and Recorder,

D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.

For Treasurer,

DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner,

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.

For Auditor,

ABRAHAM BARNISH, of Morris.

"Monitor" Falsehoods.

A communication appears in the *Monitor* of last week, in which the charge is made that Mr. Etnier, the Union candidate for the Legislature, *"charged our militia soldiers two prices for articles which were, to them, indispensible, and overcharged the poor fellows for the priviledge of sleeping in his bark shed."* The communication tho' dated at Shirleysburg, was manufactured at the "*Monitor*" office by one of the several editors who have no love for the soldier, or desire to see the rebellion put down in any other way than may be dictated by such traitors as Vallandigham, Seymour, Woodward & Co. We have seen several of the soldiers who enjoyed Mr. Etnier's hospitality during the rebel raid excitement in that part of the county, every one of whom stamps the "*Monitor's*" assertions as base falsehoods. In the first place, Mr. Etmyer has not got a bark shed, and in the second place, the following persons will testify that they occupied his beds and his parlors at night, and eat of his bread and whatever could be furnished, *free* of charge: Col. J. J. Lawrence, Capt. Wallace, J. M. Baily, Wm. Africa, Saml. T. Brown, P. C. Swoope, Saml. A. Steele, B. W. Conrad, W. A. Stepleton, *John McCahn.* Other names could be given, but we think the above sufficient to satisfy the people that the assertions of the "*Monitor*" traitors are false. It is unnecessary for us to say that the persons we name are worthy of belief—some of them have seen much service, and are well known to most of the people of the county—what they say can be relied upon as truth.

The reader may ask, why resort to such base means by the *Monitor* faction to defeat Mr. Etnier? The question is answered by the fact that R. Milton Speer expects to be a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives next winter, and it is important to him to have a member there from this county he can sell, or make use of to gain his point. He made his election last winter to the Assistant Clerkship through little John Cessna; by selling out the "Democratic" party to him, as an applicant for the "Democratic" nomination for Governor. But John will not be there this winter—so Milton must elect Zentmyer, or he will go before the House without any "trade in hand." Mr. Zentmyer cannot be elected by fair means—therefore Milton, who would rather cut his throat than go into the Union army, will resort to means the most foul to defeat Mr. Etnier. Mr. Zentmyer may be perfectly honest in his intentions, but in the hands of Speer, & Co., whose tool he would be if elected, his every vote and public act would be theirs, and the people can have a very clear idea of what would be his course.

Mr Etnier would not be the tool of any man—he is himself a man—a strict business man, an honest and loyal man—and capable of discharging the duties of a representative. If the voters fail to elect him, the loss to them would be greater than to him. We call upon the honest voters to rally to the support of Etnier.

Read the letter from the President, it should be read by every voter in the Union

What is Involved in the State Election.

While thousands of our fellow-citizens, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are absent in the field, contending in a death struggle with armed traitors, the spectacle of a divided people at home is perhaps the most humiliating of all the results of the war. "Why is this division tolerated?" ask the people of friendly nations. "It is the evidence *of the instability* of Republican institutions," insist our foreign aristocratic neighbors. "Have the national or State Governments no power or influence to change such a condition of affairs? "beseechingly inquire the timid friends of civil liberty—and thus from foreign friend and foe to domestic conservative or neutral, this seeming division among the people of the free States is misunderstood, and used to advance the evil purposes of the demagogues in our midst, and the tyrants abroad. We do not choose to regard this division as absolutely an evil. We do not pretend to believe, nor would we have others do so, that the adverse sentiment which prevails in certain sections of Pennsylvania, to the war, to the soldiers, and to the state or national administrations, is capable of the least harm—*as long as it is divested of power.* We would much rather that men should avow than suppress their treasonable sentiments.—We would much rather that the traitors *in the Democratic* party should be outspoken than silent on the subject of the war, because while such men as these are thus frankly engaged in proclaiming their treason, loyal men can also be employed in counteracting the influence and preparing at all hazards to enforce the law when it is defied or resisted.

With this view of the campaign now waging in Pennsylvania, for the Gubernatorial succession, and for the various other State and local officers, we know exactly what is involved in the contest. The mere election of a man to office—his investment with the power of a local position of nominal trust, is not what is actually involved in the contest. It is not merely the effect which the election, one way or the other, as the result may decide, will have upon Pennsylvania. In this particular, that result will of course be immense for good or evil; but it is not the sole influence which the contest is expected to wield. That influence will extend beyond the mere continuance or change in the State Government, and continue or change the entire current of affairs now accompanying our operations against rebellion. If George W. Woodward is elected Governor, of course the result will be a benefit to the traitors in arms. This is natural. The position which Woodward now occupies *is entirely adverse to the position* assumed by the State and National Governments in reference to the suppression of the rebellion. Woodward insists that the slave holders have rights and interests which transcend those of any class or which even exceed those of the Government itself. To defend these, the slave holders are justified, by Woodward in rebellion. On the other hand, if Andrew G. Curtin is re-elected Governor, it will be an endorsement of the policy to suppress rebellion. The influence of that endorsement will be felt abroad. It will convince the traitors in arms that the traitors in sympathy have no power in the loyal States. It will prove to loyal men in arms that the loyal men at home are not unmindful of their duty to the Government. It will demonstrate to the governments of the world that the free States are devoted to the national authority—and it will be the signal evidence of a free people determined to sustain those in authority *in their efforts to suppress rebellion.*

—With all these immense interests involved in the election for Governor, we cannot see how any man, who has at heart the destiny and the peace of the country, can refuse to vote for Andrew G. Curtin. Upon his election depends, in a great measure, the success *of the policy to put down rebellion,* and upon the suppression of rebellion, the entire and absolute overthrow of the traitor dynasty at Richmond, depend the future security and prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.—It is very gratifying to all Union men to know that they have one of the most unexceptionable men in the district as their candidate for Senator. We hear from districts in Bedford county, where Mr. Householder is best known, that he will receive the support of many of the best men of the party opposed to him politically. He is honest, capable, and unconditionally for the Union. He should receive the vote of every man opposed to corruption in our Legislature, and opposed to the rebellion and traitors.

THE ladies of the soldiers aid of Huntingdon, acknowledge with many thanks, the following contributions, received from the ladies of Shavers Creek, through Mrs. Henry Davis:

One box containing shirts, drawers, bandages and lint. Eleven cans fruit and one keg applebutter.

J. M. DORRIS, Secy.

A GOOD IDEA.—We learn from good authority, that the young ladies of the county are keeping a list of the single drafted men, and noting down the reports of the examining board. They want to select sound husbands

The October Election.

All that is needed is that the masses of the people be aroused to the importance of the coming election, and that the full vote of the State be brought out. If this be done, Governor Curtin will be re-elected by a magnificent majority. The absence of the Pennsylvania soldiers, who are all his friends, will deprive him of a great many votes; but the friends of the soldiers remaining at home are still quite numerous enough to overwhelm the supporters of Judge Woodward.

Let the loyal people in Pennsylvania bear in mind that the enemies of the country, North and South, despairing of defeating the Union armies and fleets, are hoping for a Union defeat at the ballot-box in Pennsylvania.—They are praying and laboring for the election of Judge Woodward, who, in the pamphlet copy of his speech at the Independence Square meeting, Philadelphia, in 1861, says that *"negro slavery is an incalculable blessing"* who called upon his hearers to *"rise and reassert the rights of the slaveholders;"* and who said, a little further on in the same speech, "We hear it said let the South go peaceably. *I say* LET HER GO PEACEABLY!" These are the spoken, written and printed sentiments of the candidate whom the Democratic politicians have presented for the suffrages of the people of Pennsylvania.

The great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania are not Copperheads; but the doctrines of Judge Woodward are thoroughly Copperhead, and if they should be beguiled into voting for him, they may be instrumental in putting into the executive chair an avowed friend of slavery, and an open-mouthed secessionist. If such a calamity should occur, the rebel leaders of the South might be content to lose Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and even Charleston; for they might claim a victory in Pennsylvania that would offset all these. But we do not apprehend such a disaster as the loss of the October election. Governor Curtin has the confidence and affection of the people of Pennsylvania, and they will come out in all their strength and elect him triumphantly, and put a complete extinguisher upon Copperheadism in the State.

The Late Elections.

Two elections have taken place, which we believe foreshadow the results of those that are yet to occur this fall. In the city of Wilmington, Delaware, the unconditional Union men have carried their candidates for Mayor, City Council, Treasurer, Assessor, Inspector and Aldermen. Not a single pro-slavery Democrat was elected, in spite of quite frantic efforts made by the Copperhead leaders and their newspaper organ.

The other election was in the State of Vermont, where the Union ticket has been carried triumphantly. The Governor and other State officers, all the Congressmen, all the Senate and all the Representatives chosen except two, are Union men. The Peace Democrats have been terribly routed, although they labored with a zeal that they have rarely shown, in Vermont at least. They got all their strength out, while it is known that the Union party, feeling sure of success, did not think it necessary to make great exertions. Thus the vote of the State is about 8,000 less than it was in 1860, and yet the Union majority is as heavy as it was then.

These results in Delaware and Vermont should encourage and stimulate the friends of the Union in Pennsylvania to still greater exertions for success at the October election. The Copperheads will neglect nothing to *carry this State; for it is of more im*portance to them than any other in which elections are to be held. We must emulate the example of our friends in Wilmington and in Vermont. We must elect Curtin by a rousing majority, which shall toll upon the rebels, North and South, with as stunning an effect as the fall of Vicksburg.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

GREAT UNION TRIUMPH!

The Union State and Congressional tickets are elected by a majority of 25,000 to 30,000.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, received the following dispatch:

SAN FRANISCO, SEPT. 3 1863.

We have moved on the enemy's works and they are ours. California, by her votes, bids you and the army God speed in your arduous and glorious work. R. F. LOW.

Mr Baer, the rebel sympathisers' candidate for Senator, was in town on Saturday last. The company he kept while here should satisfy every Union man that he is of the radical school of rebel sympathizers. He was piloted around town by the man who said he would sooner cut his throat than go into the Union army. Mr. Baer is "going through the motions," not expecting to be elected. The majority in the district against him will not be less than 2,000, if the Union men do their duty.

Union Meeting at Bedford.—On last Tuesday a large Union meeting was held at Bedford. Hon. P. C. Shannon of Pittsburg with his usual eloquence, addressed the audience, J. G. Miles Esq., also made a speech.

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

HE DISCUSSES RECONSTRUCTION

NO PEACE PROPOSALS FROM SOUTHERN LEADERS.

Peace to be Made by War.

The Negro Gives us his Life:—We Give Him Freedom.

The glorious condition of the Republic

What is the Duty of Loyal Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following is President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Mass Meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 26, 1863.

Hon. James C. Conkling:—My Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received.

It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require. The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, To suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am trying to this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. *I do not believe that any compromise* embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate—suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in Convention, and adopt and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union men, in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania?—Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste the time which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise, to be effective, must be made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people, first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army.

Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you, that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service, the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation; to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much is, that slaves are property.

Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel.—Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation, as law, is valid or not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue?

There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued; the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance.—The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops *constitute the* heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion; *and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers.* Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinion as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the *arming of the blacks are unwise as* military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith. You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter—fight you, then, exclusively, to save the Union.

I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. *Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes.* I thought that, in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much loss for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us, if we will do nothing for them? *If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives—even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made, must be kept.*

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, the Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way, right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand, on the spot; their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one; and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten.—At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all! For the Great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future; thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost; and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over-sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result. Yours, very truly.

A. LINCOLN.

CAPT. SCHRACK'S COMPANY.—This company of six months men is still on provost duty in this place, at the Marshall's head quarters. The company is from Somerset county, and the draft there two weeks ago, took nineteen of its members, including the Captain and 2nd Lieutenant. We shall be sorry when this company leaves here, for it is certainly the most orderly and best behaved company of men that has been in our town since the commencement of the war. We have heard every body speak in the highest terms of the gentlemanly conduct of the officers and privates of this company.

Capt. Schrack may well be proud of his company of gentleman soldiers. They are the kind of men to do good fighting, and we are happy to know they have no love for traitors North or South.

BOLD TREASON.—Heister Clymer, a prominent leader of the Bogus Democracy, and Senator from Berks county, made a speech in Somerset county to his party, on the 31st ult., in which he declared "that if Woodward and Vallandigham were elected, that with Seymour of New York, and Parker of New Jersey, they would unite in calling from the army the troops from the respective States.' This is boldly exposing the treason of the organization, and may be news to the thousands of honest Democrats who blindly support *party*, but to the thinking men of the country it will not be news. We have *long since denounced the organ*zation as treasonable, and all the leaders want is to be placed in power where they can prove it. Can any honest Union man give the treasonable organization his support? We think not. Vote the Union tickets from top to bottom, and you will have discharged your duty.

Change of Schedule.—The Schedule on the Broad Top Railroad, was changed recently. The morning train leaves Huntingdon at 7:30, and the evening train 5:30. Returning at 11 A. M., and 9 P. M. Considerable time is gained by passing the Bloody Run Train at Saxton, instead of Hopewell. Persons doing business on the road are pleased with the change.

LATEST NEWS,

The Bombardment of Charleston.

The People Reported Willing to Surrender,

THE DAMAGE TO THE CITY.

SUMPTER TO BE BLOWN UP,

BOSTON, Sept. 6th.—A letter dated Morris Island, August 29th, states that the rebel deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent the people of Charleston as anxious to surrender the city, but Gen. Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction. The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility and mere Yankee bravado. It has been ascertained that the first shell fired by the Marsh battery entered a house occupied by a number of officers, killing several and destroying the house. Some of the shells went to the farthest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings.

The deserters say that there are but twenty-five men in Fort Sumpter, and that it will be blown up as soon as an attempt is made to take possession.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Seven Thousand Rebels Defeated at Bayou Mataric.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The *Republican's* Memphis despatch says the steamer Progress, from White River, brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with the cavalry and artillery advance of Gen. Steele's army, on the 28th ult. drove the rebels, 7,000 strong, across the Bayou Mataric bridge, killing and wounding about 100 and capturing 200. Our loss was only 30. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steel was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry Expedition.

Brilliant Success.—The Enemy Completely Routed.—Destruction of the Gunboats Satellite and Reliance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3d, 1863.—The expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick, sent out a few days since, to recapture, in conjunction with the navy, the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, which recently fell into the hands of the rebels, was, so far as the cavalry is concerned, successful.

On Tuesday evening General Kilpatrick arrived on this side of the river, at Port Conway, and brilliantly dashed upon the enemy's pickets under Col. Tow. The rebels did not even make a show of resistance, but rushed into a number of flat-boats, in the wildest confusion, and landed safely on the opposite bank. If they had made a show of fight, they would most likely have been captured.

After the escape of the enemy, Gen. Kilpatrick waited two hours for the co-operation of the navy, which is understood to have been agreed upon.—The vessels did not arrive, and Gen. Kilpatrick ordered a battery to open fire upon the gunboats Reliance and Satellite. This was done at the distance of six hundred and fifty yards.—The enemy immediately abandoned the gunboats, very fortunately for themselves, for only a few moments elapsed before the Satellite was in a sinking condition, and the Reliance rendered useless. Both boats were completely riddled by shot and shell. The force under Kilpatrick consisted entirely of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The Satellite is sunk, and the Reliance so completely disabled as to be beyond hope of being repaired by the rebels.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Advance of Gens. Rosecrans and Burnside—The Two Forces to Combine.—The Liberation of Eastern Tennessee. Bragg's Line of Communication will be Cut Off.—Everything Working Splendidly.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., Sept. 4.—General Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d instant, with a part of Minty's brigade. Gen. Rosecrans' army moved on simultaneously.

Gen. Burnside met with but little opposition in Eastern Tennessee, except at Chattanooga.

The country was evacuated and free. Everything is working splendidly, both with Gens. Burnside and Rosecrans' armies. The great obstacles of the region will be surmounted in a day or two.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from Cincinnati says:

General Burnside is supposed to be at Clinch River. His march across the Cumberland mountains was very exhausting. His column consisted mostly of cavalry and mounted infantry, and a strong body of infantry, from Gen. Rosecrans, who was to have joined him in Clinch river valley. The headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland are still at Stevenson, Alabama. Only a portion of the army have crossed the Tennessee.

The forces on the South side will shortly destroy the Georgia railroad, which is Bragg's line of communication.

All the moveable public and private property is being carried out of Chattanooga.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, at the "Penn House," by the Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. Eli Etter to Miss Martha E. Woods, both of Perry county.

DIED,

At the Reserve Hospital, near Gettysburg, on Wednesday, 22nd of August, 1863, from a wound received at the battle of Gettysburg—MATTHEW ALEXANDER HOFFER, aged 20 years 4 months, son of John L. Hoffer of Barree township. He was a member of the 1st Penna. Reserves, and had been in nine battles. He was a brave and good soldier.

On Saturday the 29th ult., Florence Juniata Glasgow, daughter of James E. and Sabina T. Glasgow, of Calvin, Huntingdon county, aged 6 years 8 months and 3 days.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in every variety of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, CEMETERY FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded after selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS

FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45.

By T. H. CREMER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept. 9, 1863.]

PUBLIC SALE of REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County to me directed I will sell at public sale on the premises

On Thursday, October 15th, 1863,

at 11 o'clock of said day: the following real estate, viz:—All that certain tract of land which was late of *William Hays*, deceased, lying and being in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon aforesaid and State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of William Porter on the north, Samuel Powell on the south, and Samuel Sauseman on the west; having thereon erected a frame house, log bank barn and other outbuildings being composed of four parts designated as "A," "B," "C," "D," containing in all 252 Acres and 106 Perches.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest; to be secured by the lands and mortgage or judgment of the purchaser.

West Barree, } ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 9, 1863. } Admr. &c., of Wm. Hays, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Wm. B. Lees, John H. Lightner, Major S. Harrison, John M. Clark, and John C. Lutz, acting and surviving Trustees of the Shirleysburg Female Seminary, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 2d of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for any share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.

Sept. 9, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber on the first day of May last, a two year old Heifer. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 9, 1863. JOS. MORRISON, Jackson Hotel.

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.

The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 15th May, 1862, in company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Isaac Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of *the present residence of any of the above persons, will be* thankfully received. Address as follows,

RICHARD BREEDIN.
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.,

ARE OPENING

FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc,

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND

FUR EMPORIUM,

No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 703,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of

FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,

unparalleled in any former season.

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLASS FURS, which, will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

Sep 9, 1863-1y. J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER WARE and IMPORTER of WATCHES,

No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,

PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the most recent and most fashionable designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to coin—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware. Such articles is warranted* to be as represented.

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stiffler & Harley,)
No. 622 Larket St., Phila.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th DISTRICT PENNA.,
Huntingdon, August 25, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a reward of ten dollars and the reasonable expense incurred, will be paid to ANY PERSON for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the Headquarters of the subscriber, at Provost Marshal.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Sept. 2, 1863. Capt. and Pro. Mar.

STRAYED AWAY.—On or about the 18th August, *from Huntingdon, a small white Cow,* with red spotted head, short horns, and rising three years old. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH MORRISON,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Jackson's Hotel.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the first of June last, a red and white spotted Heifer, about 2 year old, with short horns—neck and head red, with white strips on her face.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Sept. 2, 1863. WM. MURREY.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm now occupied by the subscriber, in Walker township, on or about the first of May last, a brindle COW, with white face, white belly, and some white in the flank. Said cow was dry when she came, but now has a calf two months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JONATHAN MORGAN.

Sept. 2, 1863.*

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS AT

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

A two story brick dwelling house with a frame kitchen, wood and coal house, a well of water and cistern with pump in each in the yard, with fruit trees and a choice variety of grape vines, situate on the north side of Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Also, a two story brick dwelling house and frame kitchen and wood house on the lot adjoining the above premises. On this lot there is a large frame stable, a cistern, and a variety of choice bearing grape vines. These properties were formerly occupied by Dr. Jacob Huffman, deceased.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid as soon as property is knocked down, and one-third on the first day of April next, when possession will be given; the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by judgment bonds.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1863. Trustee.

STRAYED AWAY.

Strayed away from the premises of the Subscriber in Juniata township, about the middle of June last, one red and white spotted tuoly heifer calf, and one red steer calf with a white spotted face—both a year old last spring. Any information of the whereabouts of the calves will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

JOHN N. MOSSER.

July 14, 1 t3.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 9, 1863.

Union County Committee.

David Clarkson, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Convention, has appointed the following County Committee:

WM. MOORE, (West) *Chairman.*

Alexandria—Jacob Baker.	*Jackson*—Samuel Steffey.
Barree—Joseph Gibboney.	*Juniata*—Henry Mark.
Brady—Ed. Greene, Jno. M. Stonebraker.	*Morris*—Perry Moore.
Birmingham—James Clark.	*Oneida*—Jacob Miller.
Carbon—Harry Cook.	*Orbisonia*—Dr. G. James.
Clay—K. L. Greene.	*Penn*—John Garner, *Jr.*
Cromwell—Wm. Harper.	*Porter*—Col. J. Huyett.
Cass—Jacob Stever.	*Petersburg*—A. Renner.
Cassville—A. W. Evans.	*Shirley*—L. G. Tate.
Dublin—Wm. Clymans.	*Shirleysburg*—J. M. Clark.
Franklin—J. H. Stonebreaker.	*Springfield*—D. S. Baker.
Huntingdon—J. W Mattern, G. W. Johnston, Saml. T. Brown, Alex. Port.	*Tell*—Henry Shearer.
	Tod—Isaac Taylor.
Henderson—George Nymer.	*Union*—Simeon Wright.
Hopewell—Adam Foque.	*Walker*—Lir. Robb.
	Warriorsmark—A. Hutchison.
	West Dist—W. McClure.

The members of the Committee are requested to meet in Huntingdon, on Saturday, September 12th, to nominate a candidate for Coroner, which was overlooked by the late County Convention, and transact other important business.

☞ Extra copies of "THE GLOBE" furnished in wrappers at three cents.

— Sales of valuable real estate—see our advertising columns.

— Read Woodward's record on first page.

COMPLETED.—Mrs. Rankins' new Hotel at Dudley, all we can say is, if you want to stop with an accommodating lady, and get a tip top meal, stop with this lady, you will never visit Broad Top without giving her another call.

We again direct the attention of our friends, who may wish to purchase Iron Railing of any description, or any kind of Iron Work of a decorative character, for any purpose, to the advertisement of Messrs. WOOD & PEROT, Philadelphia, in another column.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, (one of the late firm of Stauffer & Harley,) has in store, at the old stand, No. 148 Nth. Second Street, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, to which he invites the attention of old customers and the public generally. See adv. in this issue.

EYRE & LANDELL, Dry Goods Dealers, 4th and Arch Sts., Philada.—from their long experience in business, are well posted in the Dry Goods Market, and offer to purchasers a large assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, of latest styles—not to be surpassed in quality or cheapness by any other house in their line. Read adv. in this issue.

☞ Those of our readers wishing to purchase Mantillas, Cloaks and Furs, are invited to the popular establishment of J. W. PROCTOR & Co., 920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, where they will find a large assortment on hand; and cannot fail to be suited both in articles and price. See adv. in this issue.

ODD FELLOWS PROCESSION AT COALMONT.—The Corner Stone of the Oddfellows Hall will be laid on Tuesday 15th Sept., inst. A good time is expected, and the public are invited.

A number of speakers will be on hand.

☞ See Harley's advertisement.—Our friends visiting the city, and wanting articles in his line of business will do well to give him a call. He always keeps on hand a fine stock of Watches, Jewelry, etc.

— The board of examiners commenced putting the conscripts through on Monday. They will not get through short of fifty or sixty days. Thus far but three or four soldiers have been secured, but "green backs" are plenty.

COOL WEATHER.—The recent change in the atmosphere has had the effect of thinning out the watering places to a mere circumstance. The company at Bedford has grown smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Broad-top is also whittled down to a point.

LAST week was Court week in Bedford, persons coming from there say, they never saw as many persons attend Court there before—the town was in a perfect jam.

COFFEE RUN, Sept. 2, 1863.

Friend Lewis:—We owe a debt of gratitude to the thousands who have fallen in this terrible war for the preservation of the country and her interests—for which so many noble sacrifices have been made. We look around us and miss friendly forms. Schoolmates and playmates, in years gone by, who, loving the cause better than their own personal welfare, shouldered the musket, and with life in hand, prepared to encounter the dangers of the soldier. The parting was sad; day after day the news is received stating that this and that one has fallen—nobly fallen in doing his duty. We can ill spare the objects of youthful admiration and affection. The ones that have stood by us, alas, are no more.—We must procure new friends, but none so valued as the ones we have lost. We see plainly that if we would save the country, we must follow in the same pathway, and try to surmount the difficulties that have proved too much for some of our friends.—All we can do under the circumstances is, to support the Government. It is the shibboleth of all true and loyal men in this stirring crisis. Now is the time to show our disinterestedness; now is the time to try men's souls, in regard to the reality or hypocrisy of our love for the good old Union; now is the time to come forward and lay upon the altar of our country all our petty feuds, all our private ambitions, all our personal prejudices, and all our party hopes; now is the time, in short, to play the hero in real life, and by our conduct prove ourselves eminently worthy of the glorious institutions in which we share, and a fit example of the beneficent effect of civil and religious liberty.

I am, yours, truly, NIMROD.

Our Army Correspondence.

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
CAMP LETTERMAN,
Gettysburg, August 31, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE: The Letterman Hospital is probably entitled to rank as one of the best field hospitals ever established. The situation is most delightful, and the internal arrangements for the comfort of patients, quite complete. The camp is laid out with faultless regularity, the walks and drains are kept in good order, and the most scrupulous regard to cleanliness is rigidly enforced. The surgeon in charge has a very quiet and effective way of securing the fidelity of nurses. On the first instance of gross neglect of duty, the offender is forthwith handed over to the Provost Marshall, to be forwarded to his regiment. There is no parleying nor anything said about the matter, but the plan is very effective.

The influx of patients into the hospital has now about ceased, the numerous temporary hospitals improvised immediately after the battle, all being emptied, and the buildings being restored to their former uses. Transfers to other hospitals are now occurring in but few cases, those now remaining being only such cases as cannot with safety be removed. The number of deaths per thousand has fallen lower every week. For the week ending Saturday, August 29th, the report shows a total of 1304 patients of whom 31 died during the week, a ratio of nearly 24 to one thousand. A few weeks ago, the ratio was 45 to one thousand.

The weather has changed very much within a short time past. From being roasted, we are now being chilled, and warm clothes are found desirable. The nights are really frosty, and to-day one can scarcely keep comfortable without exercise. The change is of great importance to the wounded whose chances of recovery are thereby greatly improved.

About half the patients are rebels, and many of the nurses are also rebels. In general they are apparently zealous and confident of their final success, but many of them are tired of the rebellion, and some have voluntarily returned to their allegiance.

J. S. B.

CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA.
September 1st 1863

MR. EDITOR: There is nothing of an exciting character going on at present, but you may expect news of some interest before *long*. The 1st and 2d Division of the 2nd Corps, got orders on Sunday evening to march next morning at 6 o'clock. Accordingly yesterday morning at the time appointed the two divisions moved off, leaving only the sick and a small guard. The camp was not broken up, but all the tents were left standing. They had orders to march to Hartwood Church, which is situated on the road leading from Bealton Station to Falmouth, six miles from the latter. From there it is supposed the expedition is to proceed down the neck of land lying between the Potomac and Rappahannoc rivers, where the enemy is reported in considerable numbers. The real nature of the expedition will no doubt be known to the public before this will reach you. There have some strange things came to our hearing from Marklesburg, things that are by no means pleasant to hear, and of which we should perhaps be silent, yet we do not deem it, more than right and proper to let the public know what dastardly tricks are being enacted by some who have been lately drafted. Not a thousand miles from Marklesburg (so the story goes) is a man whom the people by that much meaning title a "fine man" who was so lucky as to draw a prize in the national lottery. Now this self same man when he heard that his name was drawn, commenced to apply to his arm a certain kind of "plaster" which we are told would in a short time disable his arm, so as to make it entirely useless, or at least cause him to be exempt. His arm before this severe operation, we are told was as sound as nature in its purity can be. This is, however, nothing (in comparison) with what follows. There is another man not far from the same moral village, who carries on the trade of the Cyclops, of which we read in heathen mythology, and from personal appearance we think might be almost as powerful in bodily strength as one of those ancient personages, yet, we suppose he never blew his bellows beneath Mount Etna, nor hammered out any of the bolts of Jove. This man, we are told by good authority which admits of doubt, when he heard that he was drafted, went to members of a certain church, and asked to be immersed. This church to which he made the application, as one of its principles is opposed to fighting, and all who are drafted, belonging to this persuasion will pay their three hundred dollars, and those who are poor amongst them, and are not able to pay will receive help from the other members of the church, which in itself is all right and proper. This man being perhaps a little pinched in a pecuniary way, thought by this means he could get his "three hundred dollars" paid. These are the facts as we have heard them, and further, we have these facts from authority which cannot be doubted. What do the readers of the "Globe" think of such doings? This is trying on a small scale to cheat God, the Government and individual men. This is trying to impose upon the Church, in order to conceal cowardice, and escape the duty he owes to his country. This is sacrilege in the eyes of God, and an everlasting disgrace in the sight of men. Such men should forever be branded as cowards and should never "presume to be called "American citizens." They are not worthy to be called by that proud and world renowned title. They have by their own cowardly acts, forfeited the respect of their neighbors. Who has more reason to be proud than a good Union soldier, conscript, or volunteer? These men know as well as any one, that we must have men in the field, and knowing this, and committing such dastardly acts, we cannot consider them any other than enemies to their country or consumate cowards. To one or the other they must admit. We advise them to read Dan Pryor's story of the two mice in "Pope's imitation of Horace" The verse need only be changed a little to precisely suit their case.

"Their foul acts will be no sooner said than that from the hall
Will rush upon them, Chaplain, Butler, dogs and all."

They will then no doubt feel their littleness and with the mouse of Horace will exclaim,

"Give me again my hollow-tree
A crust of bread, and liberty."

There were two more deserters shot on Friday last. They belonged to the 30th Massachusetts Regiment, in the 2d Division. Their names were Smith and Brown. They were young men, and did not appear to mind their awful fate much. Desertions heretofore were quite frequent, but no such a breach of the law will be allowed hereafter with impunity. Jeff Davis called upon the women of the South to send such men to their regiments as were absent without proper authority. We think the women in the North should do the same, with our deserters, because there are many who escape the vigilance of our Provost Marshals. There are no doubt many men of the Copperhead class from whom deserters receive much encouragement. This causes many men of good intentions to remain away from their post of duty who would perhaps not otherwise do so. Many who are marked deserters, were men who went home on furlough last winter, and having been no doubt persuaded by these Copperheads to remain at home, are now marked deserters, and will have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. We are told in heathen Mythology that there was a "God" amongst the ancients, who punished the unjust, and saw that justice was done to every one. He visited with fearful vengeance, all who committed any unjust acts. Such was Nemesis the avenger. How much injustice is practiced by our Copperhead traitors. Do they think there is no avenging Nemesis in these modern days? Do they think the day of retributive justice will never come? How many of the deserters now being shot, did but carry out the doctrine these men are continually teaching. There will certainly be a day of reckoning, and a terrible day it will be for "Northern Copperheads." The weather has been exceedingly cool here for the last week, and in consequence it has become very unhealthy. There has been more sickness of late than usual. Col. Brooke commanding this Brigade left for home on a sick leave of thirty days. Col. Beaver of the 148th Pa. Volunteers, takes command of the Brigade during his absence. One hundred and sixty-seven men came for the 145th Pa. Vols., on Sunday evening. They are all substitutes, not one being originally drafted. One was recognized as a deserter from the same regiment to which he has again been sent. Seven of these men belonged to the rebel army originally, but after taking the oath of allegiance, they came as substitutes in our army.

Your CORPORAL.

CAMP CURTIN, Sept. 3, 1863.

MR. LEWIS: As the citizens of old Huntingdon and the readers of your valuable paper doubtless feel an interest in Captain Gregg's company, we concluded to attempt a brief letter concerning its condition.

We are snugly encamped about one mile from Harrisburg, where Camp Curtin was established at the commencement of the rebellion. It is not now what it was then. Soldiering has become an old song, and Camp Curtin has become an old institution. Our Battalion and a few stragglers are the only ones in camp. To-day, (Thursday) our Camp was visited by about fifty rebel prisoners, including a Major General, and several minor officers; barring their rebellious principles they are gentlemen. But how can a man be a gentleman when he is a rebel? We hold that when a man renounces his allegiance to the government of the United States, he is lost to every sence of honor.

Persons who have never soldiered can have no knowledge of it. You may read about it, but you will not realise it. You will find in a company of one hundred men, one hundred different dispositions. Some who try to imitate the example of Job, in point of patience and forbearance, and some who would grumble were *meat and bread* carried to them on plates of silver.

Our Battalion, under command of that veteran soldier, Major George F. McCabe, is fast filling up, and will soon be prepared for active service. In the Battalion you will find old soldiers who have stood the brunt of many a battle. There are many who carry the marks of the enemy's bullets, and who have sworn vengeance for the same.

That all may know where their friends are, and with whom they are associated we submit a list of our company:

Capt H. H Gregg.
1st Lieut ——
2d " ——

Sergeants—1st, E S Rudy; 2nd, J R Johnson; 3d, A Miles; 4th, Jno Mason; 5th, J Vaun; 6th, L K Zuck; 7th, J Galloway; 8th, G McLane.

Corporals—1st, F A Levy; 2d, Geo. Lane; 3d, J R Myers; 4th, S B Edmonson; 5th G W Richardson; 6th, M G Davis; 7th, Jno Seybeck; 8th, A P Benson.

Musician, P W White; Saddler, Saml Ellis; Farrier, Conrad Orth; Wagner, Squire Howe.

Privates.

M G Ammerman	Jas S Houseman
T G Arble	John Keller
Theo. Baird	F P Kunsman
Paul Barnhart	James Lee
Robt Barnhart	David Litz
Martin Beck	George Lundy
A J Briggs	R McConnel
Lewis Briggs	John McHenry
G W Brindle	Geo Miller
B F Butler	Charles Mills
Isaac Burns	John Morris
J L Burns	James Moore
T Calderwood	P Rickardson
S Carpenter	Geo Renninger
G W Dornich	John Sanders
Hugh Dorrart	Geo Schmitt
J W Davis	Abed Stephens
W Earheart	John Sellers
John Edwards	Jacob Sipes
I H Edwards	Jacob H Stine
Francis Eiters	John Stewart
Henry Eiters	John A Skinner
L Eiholtz	Isaac Slusher
R J Fox	Henry Shall
Reuben Gordon	Jas Seymore
Jas Galloway	S W Taylor
Robt Goodman	Wm Turner
Israel Grazier	Thomas Vaun
Isaac L Gray	Nat Watkins
Henry Hale	Sam A Walker
John Henry	Adam Wisman
Robt Hilton	T M Wonderly
Martin Horning	John Walford
	Wm H Yates

Several persons who volunteered, have already shown the white feather and deserted. Upon the authority of those in command, we have to say that if they do not report immediately they will be arrested as deserters and treated as such.

We close by wishing you success in your noble work of battling for right and justice.

Yours, &c,

LEANDER.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

September, 7 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,00@8,25
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,37½
Rye Flour	$5,00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $4,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,30@1,40
Fair and Prime Red	$1,30@1,31
Rye	$0,90
Corn, prime Yellow	82
Oats	50
Clover seed, 864 lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$3,00@3,12½
Flaxseed	$2,25
Wool	70@75
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do ₱ cwt	5,50
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,10
Rye	80
Corn	100
Oats	45
Cloverseed	5,00
Flaxseed	1,50
Dried Apples	1,00
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 25th September next,

the nine tracts of land hereinafter mentioned, they being the unexpected and unsold portions of the real estate of the Hon. John Ker, late of Walker township in said county, dec'd, to wit:

1. All that tract marked B in the diagram annexed to the Return of Inquisition, containing 203 acres, 30 perches, and called the "Spring House Tract."

2. All that tract marked C in said diagram, containing 237 acres, 68 perches, with a good house and barn thereon erected, called "The Moore Farm."

3. All that tract marked D in said diagram, containing 185 acres, 152 perches, and called "The Middle Farm."

4. All that tract marked E in said diagram, containing 214 acres, 87 perches, and called "The Upper Farm."

5. All that tract marked F in said diagram, containing 179 acres, 124 perches, and called "The Creek Farm."

The five tracts above mentioned are farms with a due proportion of cleared and timber land upon each: they are also well watered and contain respectively a large amount of meadow land. These lands lie near to the borough of Huntingdon, with two railroads and the Penn'a. Canal quite as near as could be desired. Four other tracts of woodland containing together about four hundred and seventy acres.

Purchasers are requested to call with John Reed, residing on the "Mansion Farm," who will show the lands if desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest. Unpaid purchase money to be secured by bonds and mortgage but these terms may be changed or modified on the day of sale, so as to secure a sufficient dower for the widow of said deceased.

DAVID S. KER, Trustee.

NOTE.—Tract B will be sold as the property of J. W. Ker, deceased, and tract F as the property of Henry M. Ker, dec'd, by DAVID S. KER,
Sept. 2, 1863. Executor, &c.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Distribution—Beckstresser and Moore.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the money in the hands of Levi Evans, assignee of Jacob B. Beckstresser and J. Addison Moore in and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of September next, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
August 26, 1863. Auditor.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.
Sept. 9, 1857

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, the real estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 9th of October, 1863,

as the property of William Read, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing One Hundred and Fifteen acres and Ten perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Gibboy, the heirs of Bridget Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Dwyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Read, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre and fifty-six perches, taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

ALSO—A tract of land situate on Globe Run in said township, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-three acres and Sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Morlocod and John Henry, John Huyett, the heirs of George Reed and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale will please call on Mr. Bennett residing on the Conner farm, or Mr. Fowler residing on Globe Run Farm, or George Wilson, Trustee below thereof, who will show these farms to strangers or others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given by

JOHN REED, and
GEORGE WILSON,
Trustees.

Sept. 2, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be offered at public sale in West township, Huntingdon county,

On Tuesday, the 20th of October next,

on the premises, the late residence of Alexander Steel, deceased, a valuable tract of lime-stone land, containing 231 Acres and allowance, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered. The improvements are two large two story dwelling houses, one frame the other log, with a never failing well of water at the door; a log barn, a smith shop and necessary outhouses; an apple orchard, also a small tenant house. This farm is situated on the Warrior's ridge adjoining lands of T. F. Stewart, N. Cresswell and others, and about three miles from the Penna. Railroad and canal, and is a healthy and desirable location convenient to a public school house.

The conditions will be one-third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of a deed, the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgage. Possession will be given on the first day of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given by JOHN RUNG,
West tp., Aug. 26, 1863. Shriving Exec'r.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, 17th District Penna., Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

Drafted persons are hereby notified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.
Aug. 26, 1863—4w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

CIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

August 26, 1863-3m

☞ S. I. F. D. B. ☜
STATON ISLAND.
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞ OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand }	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { or hand }	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, whose their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Bumse will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one a yellow with a white face, horns cut and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about five years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

PATRICK QUINN.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Brady, Saturday,	September 5th,	Millbrook.
Barree, Tuesday,	" 8th,	Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	" 9th,	McAlevy's Port.
Shirley, Friday,	" 11th,	Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday,	" 12th,	R. R. Station, S. H.
Union, Tuesday,	" 15th,	Mapleton.
Juniata, Wednesday,	" 16th,	Bell Crown S. H.
Henderson, Friday,	" 18th,	Union S. H.
Oneida, Saturday,	" 19th,	Centre U. S. H.
Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	Sept. 22d,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	" 23d,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 24th,	Stone Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 25th,	Bollinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	" 29th,	Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday,	" 30th,	Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday,	October 1st,	Mt. Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday,	" 6th,	Warriorsmark.
Hopewell, Wednesday,	" 7th,	Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday,	" 8th,	Newbery.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞ Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5 cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I have unto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, May 20th, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Penn's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

HAINES BROS' CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.			Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 6 40	LE 7 60		Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 57	7 50		McConnelstown,	10 45	8 43
5 51	8 00		Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 35
6 26	8 15		Marklesburg,	10 22	8 20
6 35	8 30		Coffee Run,	10 07	8 05
6 40	8 40		Reigh & Beegle,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 55		Cove,	9 48	7 40
6 57	9 00		Fisher's Summit,	9 45	7 35
AR 7 42	AR 9 20			LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 20		Saxton,	AR 9 25	LE 7 10
7 40	9 50		Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 05		Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 05	10 15		Piper's Run,	8 40	6 25
8 32	10 45		Hamilton,	8 13	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00		Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 50		Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
7 35	9 43		Coalmont,	8 15	6 59
7 49	9 30		Crawford,	8 05	6 35
AR 7 50	AR 10 00		Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
			Broad Top City,		

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 8 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862—1y.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at the Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship.

MEN WANTED
FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to substitute the oath of enlistment for those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar-hal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

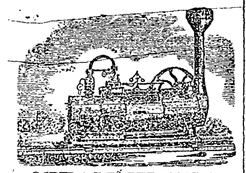
[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—to.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorghum Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL,

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,

C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Creston, Pa., W. H. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. O. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863—1m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, R. H. Turner and E. E. Bellheman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

NOW FOR BARGAINS.

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Markleburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, May 27, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY !
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

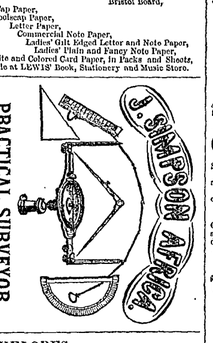
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl. 8, 1863

PAPER ! PAPER!! PAPER !!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
Blank Books,

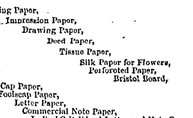
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets, For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

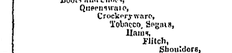
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	HARRISBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS	FAST MAIL	Thompson's Accommodation
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 46	.....	.....	.....		N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28
4 54	.....	.....	5 05		Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20
5 04	.....	.....	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11
5 09	.....	.....	.....		Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06
5 13	.....	.....	.....		Coal Bldng,	.....	.....	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 33		Huntingdon,	10 21	9 23	11 55
5 39	.....	.....	.....		Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40
5 48	.....	.....	.....		Barree,	.....	.....	11 23
5 54	.....	.....	6 00		Spruce Creek,	9 51	8 54	11 25
6 10	.....	.....	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10
6 19	.....	.....	6 21		Tyrone,	9 33	8 37	11 00
6 30	.....	.....	.....		Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48
6 35	.....	.....	.....		Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 43
6 40	.....	.....	6 39		Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 09	7 40	6 55		Altoona,	8 49	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.



READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK EXPRESS leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

FARE from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, SUNDAYS excepted. A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery-ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL. *Clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

PENS ! PENS ! !
GET THE BEST !
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST !
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most eminent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" Pens do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLANTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDERS' do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Sullivan's and Wood's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Compositions and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hansford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hansford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

MILITARY BOOKS.
REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye runs upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL'O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855. WM. WILLIAMS.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. (April 16, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House, April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunting's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 5, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket *Ready Reckoner*, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day; published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper. Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable *for confidential correspondence*, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flat cap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and AMOUNT and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

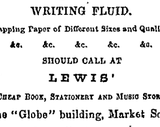
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with modes of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, *ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.*,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards.
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities